

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mordecai Place Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by N. Blount St., Courtland Dr., Old Wake Forest Road and Mordecai Dr. N/A not for publicationcity or town Raleigh N/A countystate North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Report

☐ listed in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ included in the National
Register.

Other comments _____

Mordecai Place Historic District
Name of Property

Wake Co., NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
181	61	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
1		objects
182	62	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Education/school
Religion/religious facility
Recreation/work of art
Landscape/park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Education/school
Religion/religious facility
Recreation/work of art
Landscape/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

see Continuation Sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

see Continuation Sheet

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1785 and 1824

1916-1947

Significant Dates

1785

1916

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Salter, James S.

Rose & Linthicam

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 95 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(A) 1 7 7 14 5 2 0 3 9 64 1 15
Zone Easting Northing

(B) 1 7 7 13 7 50 3 9 6 30 10

(C) 1 7 71 3 60 0 3 9 63 5 70
Zone Easting Northing

(D) 1 7 7 1 4 13 0 3 9 64 2 6 0

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name Patricia S. Dickinson; Helen P. Ross, Susan E. Holladay
Consultant researchers

Organization _____ date May 15, 1997

Street & number 4606 Hunt Rd. telephone 919/732-5439

City or town Hillsborough state NC zip code 27278

Additional Documentation

(Submit the following items with the completed form.)

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name _____

Street & number _____ telephone _____

City or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 13.1 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 17127, Washington, DC 20509-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0213), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7: Architectural Classification

Bungalow
Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival
Classical Revival
Georgian Revival
Spanish Revival
Italian Renaissance Revival
Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials:

Foundation: brick
Walls: wood
brick
stucco
Roof: asphalt
metal
Other: stone
synthetics

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Part 7: Physical Description

The Mordecai Place Historic District is located just northeast of downtown Raleigh. It is bordered on the west and north by the CSX railroad track, on the east by Old Wake Forest Road, on the south by the locally designated North Blount Street Historic District, and on southeast by the Oakwood Historic District (NR).

Mordecai Place Historic District includes approximately fifteen blocks of frame and brick buildings, principally single-family residences, constructed between c. 1916-1947. The district's buildings include the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century Mordecai House, a few houses constructed on a 1916 subdivision of a small portion of the Mordecai plantation, and those built after a major subdivision of the plantation lands in 1922. There are 181 contributing buildings and one contributing object, and sixty one non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing object. Seventy-five per cent of resources are contributing, and twenty-five per cent are non-contributing.

The few non-residential resources in the district include a former school (#1 on the inventory list, a church (#2), a small motor lodge (#201) and the Mordecai Historic Park (#231). This park includes the Mordecai House (NR), a preserved late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century plantation house operated as a house museum, and other small historic buildings, including the Andrew Johnson Birthplace (NR) and the locally designated Badger-Iredell Law Office. Most of the buildings in the park were moved from elsewhere in Raleigh and piedmont North Carolina, preserved here and used for various educational purposes.

The historic district contains a broad range of house types located on small lots. This mix of types includes bungalows, Foursquares, I-houses, Cape Cods, and various period revival styles popular in the early twentieth century, including Georgian and Colonial Revival, Tudor, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission, and Italian Renaissance Revival. There are also some modest post-Depression and War II-era houses with Minimal Traditional elements. Some of the lots contain small modern sheds located at the rear, but these structures, generally not visible from the street, do not detract from the overall character of the historic district.

The Mordecai neighborhood, with its rich variety of house types and forms is an excellent example of the housing developments that existed before modern suburban tract house

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developments. The typical house in the Mordecai neighborhood occupies more of its small lot than is usually found in post-World War II suburban development, giving it a pedestrian-scaled environment. The district has a dense tree cover with its picturesque streets shaded by many large trees, with oaks predominating. The streets are laid out in a hybrid-grid pattern with the major arteries running in a northeast to southwest axis. Major defining elements include the railroad corridor which runs along the northwest edge of the district, and Wake Forest Road (U.S. 1) east of the neighborhood. Many of the yards are carefully landscaped with old, well-tended gardens. The landscape, the tight development pattern, and the varied houses combine to create an ambience evocative of the 1920s, the district's major growth period.

The earliest development in the area was the Pilot Mill and mill village erected between 1895 and the early 1900s on the the western edge of the former Mordecai plantation. The mill housing was all razed in 1981. Nothing remains of that community except for the former Pilot School (#1) and the c. 1917 Pilot Baptist Church (#2). The previously developed church lot property appears on the 1922 subdivision map, labeled as "church." The church continues in operation today. The little altered one-story brick school building, constructed in 1924, probably was utilized by students from the mill village as well as the new adjoining Mordecai neighborhood, developed by Dan and Frank Allen in the 1920s. Today, it has been adapted for use as the Together Neighborhood Center, serving as a center for various after-school programs. Although these survivors of the mill village are not directly related to the architectural development of the adjoining early twentieth-century neighborhood, they are visually linked and historically connected to the district's development.

The largest and grandest of the district's houses are found within a one-block radius of the elegant plantation house, on Mordecai Street, and Old Wake Forest Road (known as Louisburg Road until the early 1920s) on lots exempted from the 1922 sales contract. Large Georgian and Colonial Revival-style houses were popular design choices here. The 800 block of Old Wake Forest Road contains two good, little altered examples of brick Georgian Revival style houses (#s 214 and 215). Both c. 1920 houses, set on unusually large lots, are thought to have been designed by architect James S. Salter and both display variations on features typical of the style. This includes their symmetrical five-bay wide, double-pile form, ornate paneled front doors with sidelights and fanlights, classical columns, wide cornices

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ornamented with dentil courses and, on #215, three gabled dormers with round arched heads.

Another handsome, intact Georgian Revival-style house is the Boushall House (#213) located nearby and designed in 1912 by Rose and Linthicam Architects for banker, John Boushall. This imposing brick house, now in use as a residence and antiques shop, is dominated by a monumental two-story front portico carried by fluted columns with Corinthian capitals.

A group of good examples of brick Colonial Revival-style houses, all constructed c. 1920, is found in the 800 block of Mordecai Drive (#s 129, 130, and 131). Each is a substantial two-story brick house with six-over-six windows. The Landon Hill House (#129) is particularly well detailed with a molded wood cornice with returns and main entrance with pedimented gable, fluted columns and a paneled main entrance with transom and sidelights. It is used as a residence and an interior design shop, Robert Black Interiors.

Other brick Classical Revival houses include the J.A. Jones House (#120) and the house at 1107 Old Wake Forest Road (#212). The J.A. Jones House has a particularly graceful entry porch with a lattice-work demi-lune, and an open side porch, both carried by slender Doric columns. Although it is somewhat deteriorated, #212 retains some suggestion of its early elegance represented by the marble cherub fountain in the front yard.

Frame Classical Revival houses are also found in the district. For example, the two-story house at 1216 Mordecai Drive (#167) is ornamented by full-height pilasters on the main elevation, pedimented gable, and demi-lunes over the six-over-six windows. The Pou-Massengill-Lundy House (#191) is a dignified two-story frame Georgian Revival house on Old Wake Forest Road. It was carefully restored in 1996. The restoration followed years of neglect and inappropriate alterations. Among other changes, aluminum siding was removed and the original wide clapboards, repaired and painted. The results of its interior restoration was equally dramatic with, among many other changes, the original pocket doors taken out of attic storage and replaced in their original parlor and living room locations.

In the district there are several good, intact examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style executed in brick with trademark gambrel roof, such as the McKinney House (#204) on Old Wake Forest Road. Another brick example is the house at 1105 Mordecai Drive (#126). Frame examples include the Neil Hester House (#134) also on Mordecai Drive. It has shed-roof dormers and a full-facade front porch carried by square posts.

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Tudor Revival is another popular style in the district. There are good examples of this romantic style rendered in brick (#s 79, 98, 103 and 147), stone (#s 111 and 177) and in frame (#172). The stone Tudor Revival-style house at 1309 Mordecai (#111) is nicely detailed with a characteristic steeply pitched gable roof, and heavy plank door with decorative metal straps. The Gables Motor Lodge (#201) is a prominent example of the style located on Old Wake Forest Road. The stone building was built in the late 1920s by William and Ella Johnson to take advantage of the increasing tourist automobile traffic on what was then known as U.S. 1. After her husband's death, Mrs. Johnson continued to operate the motel into the 1940s. The building now has a two-story rear addition and continues in operation as a motor lodge today.

There is a lone example of the Spanish Mission Revival style represented by the c. 1920 Adams House (#176) at 1419 Old Wake Forest Road. It is set back on a steep ridge on the road and hidden from view by overgrown landscaping and its location. It is intact with an arched entrance and engaged porch. There is a matching stone garage in the rear yard.

There is also one example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in the Thompson House (#186). This c. 1920 blond brick house occupies a prominent corner on Old Wake Forest Road. The two-story center block is flanked by one-story wings. The intact house retains the Doric columns, nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows, and carved wooden brackets in the wide overhanging eaves.

More commonly found in rural settings, there are two neighboring frame I-houses on busy Old Wake Forest Road (#s 184 and 185). Each intact gable-roofed three-bay wide house has an attached, hip-roofed full-width porch carried by Doric columns.

There are a few little-altered, good examples of Foursquare style houses in the district on Mordecai Drive (#s 158 and 170). The Isley House displays the style's characteristic cubical form and hip roof. Both houses are covered with weatherboards and have multi-pane sash windows. An interesting example of the Foursquare is the intact brick duplex built in 1938 (#95). It retains the original paired six-over-six windows with stone sills.

The most common house type in the district is the Craftsman-style bungalow. There are numerous good, unaltered examples of this nationally popular style, rendered in brick, frame, and stucco. Several representative small brick examples are

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found on Courtland Drive including the house at 1403 (#21). It has a hip roof with hip-roofed dormers, original three-over-one windows and sawn shingles in the gable ends. The porch, carried by square wood posts set on brick plinths, is typical. A commonly seen variation is a porch that extends to encompass a porte-cochere (#39). The house at 1315 Courtland (#34) is one of several that have a distinctive bungalow porch with large, outsized stuccoed posts set on brick plinths. An unusual frame bungalow on Courtland (#78) displays a second level sleeping porch on the main elevation. An unaltered two-story stucco covered bungalow is located at 1219 Mordecai Drive (#117). The house at 1207 Old Wake Forest Road (#205) is a fine example of a classic, brick, gable-front bungalow. It has wide eaves and knee braces and a welcoming front porch framed by a wide arch and held by brick columns. Other intact representative examples include #s 69, 149, 202 and 221.

The Cape Cod style was popular built in brick as well as frame. One of the best examples is the house at 1315 Mordecai Drive (#107), a classic frame Cape Cod built about 1938, with steeply pitched gable-side roof, six-over-six windows and a side porch. Other relatively unaltered examples include #s 73, 94, 101, 136 and 153.

Construction largely ceased during the years of World War II, but commenced again in 1945-46 utilizing a style Virginia and Lee McAlester have termed "Minimal Traditional." These houses generally have smaller floor areas, a diminished scale, an absence of roof eaves, and facade chimneys and gables. Two good examples are found at 301 and 309 Poplar St. (#s 224 and 225). They, along with later ranch houses (including #s 100 and 163), fill out the districts housing stock. Modern apartments were built in the 1970s and 1980s on some of the remaining lots (#s 23-25, for instance.) The newest construction in the district is the house at 1427 Mordecai Dr. (#86) constructed in 1991. It is quite compatible in scale and materials with the surrounding historic buildings.

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Wake Co., NCINVENTORY LIST MORDECAI PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

C - Contributing building or object
N - Non-contributing building or object
VL- Vacant Lot

Inventory numbers correspond to those on the accompanying map labeled Mordecai Place Historic District. The numbers are generally arranged on the main streets in a north to south direction, first running along the west side of the street, and then along the east side. On the east-west cross streets, the numbers move west to east along the north side, and then along the south side. Significant outbuildings, have been counted and described. Sources of historical information, when known, are cited at the end of description using the following key:

CD-Raleigh City Directories 1920-1941.

HR-1990 architectural survey of area conducted by Helen Ross: survey files on deposit at Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

PD- Update of Ross's survey conducted by Patricia Dickinson, 1996. This included surveying the non-contributing resources and updating the files and photos when there had been significant changes since the Ross survey. Files on deposit as above.

O-Owner or tenant supplied information, usually by personal interview with HR or PD.

No. BLOUNT STREET

1. C (former) J.M. Barbee School
1116 N. Blount St.
1924

One-story, brick and stucco, flat-roofed school building with coping, 9/9 windows, and symmetrical main elevation. One-story brick rear addition. The Barbee School, first known as the Pilot Mills School, served children of adjacent Pilot

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Mill Village as well as the Mordecai Place neighborhood. (Mill survives, rehabilitated as condominiums, mill housing demolished in 1981). School first met in Pilot Baptist Church (#2). This building, designed by Atlanta architect, Christopher G. Sayre, was constructed in 1924 after a successful school bond issue. Named for Mrs. Jennie M. Barbee, "grandmother of Raleigh's public school system," who taught school in the city from 1881-1941. Building now houses Together Neighborhood Center. (HR; see also Harris and Lee, Raleigh Architectural Inventory, 1978; Grady L. Carroll, "They Lived in Raleigh: Some Leading Personalities from 1792-1892"; and Mrs. J.M. Barbee, "Historical Sketches of the Raleigh Public Schools: 1876-1941/42").

2. C Pilot Baptist Church
1012 N. Blount St.
c. 1917

- 2a.N Bell Fellowship Hall
c. 1960

Simple, Late Gothic Revival one-story frame church (now covered with aluminum siding) with pointed arch windows and modest steeple. Built to serve congregation from nearby Pilot Mill Village. Cinder block, gable-front Fellowship Hall is located immediately behind the church. (HR; Wake County Deed Book 316, p. 284).

3. N House
E side N. Blount St. at rear of Pilot Baptist Church
c. 1960

One-story frame house with brick addition; gable-front roof; 4/1 windows. Considerably altered by brick addition and vinyl siding.

4. N House
1004 N. Blount St.
c. 1950

Small, one-story frame house covered with asbestos shingles; 6/6 windows; brick exterior end chimney.

5. C House
1002 N. Blount St.
c. 1922

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One-story frame hip-roofed house; gable-roof center dormer; 4/1 windows; full-facade bungaloid porch. Occupied in 1925 by Marion Newsom, a brakeman and later by Sallie Kelly in 1935-1941. (CD, HR)

6. C House
1000 N. Blount St.
c. 1922

Little-altered one-and-one-half story gable-front frame house with center gabled dormer; 4/1 windows; exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces; brick exterior end chimney pierces wide eave; front porch carried by trios of square posts. Various occupants from 1925-1941 including an engineer, traveling salesman, and cabinet maker. (CD, HR)

COURTLAND DR.

7. C House
1515 Courtland Dr.
c. 1935

One-story beige brick gable-roofed house with frame side addition; 6/6 windows; projecting gable-roof entry portico with arched ceiling; trios of slender posts carry portico roof.

8. C House
1513 Courtland Dr.
c. 1938

One-and-one-half story frame gable-roofed house; 6/6 windows; two gabled dormers; small side room/garage addition.

9. C House
1511 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame gable-roofed house now covered with aluminum siding; brick foundation; interior chimney; 6/6 windows. A grocery store manager lived here in 1941. (CD)

10. C House
1509 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

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One-story frame (aluminum siding) house with brick chimney on main elevation; side wing has garage below with open porch above; gabled entry stoop with wrought iron posts.

11. C House
1507 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame (German siding) gable-roofed house; 6/6 windows; concrete block foundation; interior brick chimney.

12. C House
1505 Courtland Dr.
c. 1938

One-story frame house; 6/6 windows; exterior end brick chimney; attached garage and screened porch. An insurance agent lived here in 1941. (CD)

13. C House
1419 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story hip-roofed brick house; 3/1 windows; front porch carried by square posts on brick plinths. The manager of a repair shop lived here in 1925, followed by a salesman in 1930 and clerk in 1935. (CD, HR)

14. C House
1417 Courtland Drive
c. 1923

One-story brick house with clipped-gable roof; 4/4 windows; front porch with square brick columns. A brakeman lived here in 1925, followed by a service manager for the Pontiac dealership in 1941. (HR, CD)

15. N House
1415 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story frame house, considerably altered by the application of vinyl siding, with clipped gable roof; 4/4 and 6/6 windows; small gabled entry portico. A manager lived here in 1925, a service manager in 1935 and a painter in 1941. (CD)

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16. C House
1413 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story hip-roofed house with hip-roofed center dormer; 4/1 windows; full-width engaged porch carried by square brick columns. In 1925 a clerk with Nash Motor Co. lived here. (CD)

17. C House
1411 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story brick gable-roofed house; 4/1 windows; offset attached front porch carried by paired wooden posts. A car salesman lived here in 1925, and an oil company manager in 1941. (CD)

18. C House
1409 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story painted brick house with hip roof; two hip-roof dormers; 6/1 windows; hip-roofed front porch with square brick columns.

19. C House
1407 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story brick house with small, frame side addition; clipped-gable roof; gabled entry porch carried by square posts; 3/1 windows. Occupied by a painter in 1924 and by an electrician in 1935. (CD)

20. C House
1405 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story painted brick house with clipped-gable roof; 3/1 windows; two brick chimneys; front porch carried by square posts. A weaver lived here in 1935. (CD)

21. C House
1403 Courtland Dr.

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c. 1923

Little-altered one-story brick bungalow with hip roof; hip-roof dormer; 3/1 windows; projecting gable-roof porch with shingles in the gable; square posts on brick plinths carry porch roof. A bookkeeper lived here in 1925, a cable splicer in 1930, an auto mechanic in 1935, and a salesman in 1941. (CD)

22. C House
1401 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story brick gable-roofed house; one interior, one exterior brick chimney; 4/1 windows; gable-roofed front porch with shingles in gable end and square porch posts. Residents from 1925-1941 included a rail road conductor, carpenter, seamstress, and awarehouse worker. (CD)

23. N Apartment Building
1339 Courtland Dr.
c. 1975

One-story frame four-unit gable-side roofed apartment building.

24. N Apartment Building
1337 Courtland Dr.
c. 1975

One-story brick and frame eight-unit apartment building with gable-side roof.

25. N Apartment Building
1335 Courtland Dr.
c. 1975

Two-story frame gable-roofed four-unit apartment building.

26. C House
1331 Courtland Dr.
c. 1930

One-story Flemish bond brick gable-front house; 4/1 and 6/6 windows; wide eaves with decorative rafter ends; gable roof

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porch with tapered wooden posts on brick plinths. In early 1930s occupied by filling station proprietor, D.L. Harvard. (CD)

27. C House
1329 Courtland Dr.
c. 1925

One-story brick gable-front house with wide eaves; 6/1 windows; exterior end brick chimney; engaged carport. Occupants have included a plasterer and postal worker. (CD)

28. N House
1327 Courtland Dr.
c. 1950

One-story frame gable-roofed house much altered by a two-story frame side addition housing an apartment.

29. N House
1325 Courtland Dr.
c. 1950

One-story frame house with paired 6/6 windows and asbestos shingle siding. The owner reports his brother built this house as well as the neighboring house. (#28). (O, PD)

30. C House
1323 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Little-altered one-story frame gable-front house with attached bungaloid porch; fish scale shingles in gable end; 4/1 windows; weatherboard siding.

31. C House
1321 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story frame (vinyl siding) house with 6/6 and 4/1 windows; identical to 1323 Courtland (#30) except that it has been covered with vinyl siding on the exterior including the decorative fish scale shingles in the gable end. Occupants have included a manager of a trucking firm, a pump mechanic,

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a conductor and a foreman. (CD)

32. C House
1319 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story frame weatherboarded gable-front house; exposed rafter ends; 3/1 windows; asbestos shingles in porch pediments; bungaloid porch; twelve-light front door.

33. C House
1317 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story frame gable-front house now covered by aluminum siding; 4/1 windows; two interior brick chimneys; attached gable-front porch carried by square brick columns. Occupants have included a manager, a State highway commissioner and a postal carrier. (CD)

34. C House
1315 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Unaltered one-and-one-half story brick bungalow; wide eaves and exposed rafter ends; clipped gable roof; 2/1 windows; two shed dormers; distinctive front porch with elephantine stuccoed columns on brick plinths. Occupants have included the manager of Remington Typewriters, a mechanic, a foreman at Pilot Mills, and a traveling salesman. (CD)

35. N Duplex
1311-1313 Courtland Dr.
c. 1950

One-story painted cinder block gable-side duplex; wrought iron posts at entry porticos.

36. C House
1307 Courtland Dr.
c. 1925

One-story frame hip-roofed house covered by asbestos shingles; gable-front porch carried by Doric columns; 6/1

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windows.

37. N House
1305 Courtland Dr.
1953

One-story brick gable-side house with 6/6 picture window. According to the owner this house and the one next door (#38) were built by a mother and her daughter in 1953. (O, PD)

38. N House
1303 Courtland Dr.
1953

One-story brick gable-roofed house. Purchased by present owner in 1967. (O, PD)

39. C House
1301 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

Little-altered one-story brick bungalow, with shed-roof porch carried by tapered wood posts on brick plinths which extends to form an attached carport. Occupants have included a shipping clerk and mechanics. (CD)

40. C House
1229 Courtland Dr.
c. 1923

One-story brick bungalow with wide eaves held by decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends; attached gable-front porch carried by trios of wooden posts set on brick plinths. Retains handsome multi-light front porch. Current owner, William Brown, purchased house in 1994 and is restoring it, replacing hardware with vintage reproductions, and replacing asphalt shingles in porch gable end with wood shingles. Earlier occupants have included engineer, V. E. Brodley who lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. (O, PD, CD)

41. C House
1227 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

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One-story brick bungalow with gable-front roof; wide eaves; exposed decorative brackets; 3/1 windows; interior brick chimney stacks; tapered wooden posts on brick plinths carry porch which extends to include an attached carport. Early occupants included a brakeman and sheet metal worker. (CD)

42. C House
1225 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story hip-roofed house with hip-roof dormers; hip-roof front porch carried by tapered wood columns on brick plinths; original 6/1 windows now replaced by 1/1 sash; front door features oval glass pane. Occupants in the 1920s and 1930s included a salesman and a telephone maintenance repairman. (CD)

43. C House
1223 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Little-altered one-story gable-roofed brick house; 4/1 windows; paneled wooden posts on brick plinths; metal roof; attached carport. Various railroad employees and salesmen lived here in the 1920s and 1930s. (CD)

44. C House
1221 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story gable-front brick bungalow; 4/1 windows; attached front porch with decorative brackets and German siding in the gable ends; attached front porch. Occupants in the 1920s and 1930s included a clerk, a motor vehicle inspector, and truck driver. (CD)

45. C House
1219 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story painted brick gable-roofed house; 4/1 windows; projecting gable-roof porch carried by tapered wood posts on brick plinths; aluminum siding in gable ends. Variety of occupants lived here 1930-41 including a telegraph operator,

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warehouse foreman, traveling salesman, and the research editor of Wake Co. tax maps. (CD)

46. C House
1217 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow; weatherboard siding; 6/1 windows; full-width engaged front porch with heavy, square columns; gabled center dormer. A sawmill worker lived here in the 1920s, followed by a salesman. (CD)

47. C House
1424 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story gable-roofed frame house with 6/6 windows and a brick chimney on the main elevation.

48. C House
1420 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story gable-roofed frame house, with 6/6 windows and gabled entry portico.

49. C House
1418 Courtland Dr.
c. 1935

One-story gable-roofed frame house with 4/4 windows, exposed rafter ends and a projecting gable-roof entry portico. Built by John Hilton according to long-time neighborhood resident. The 1941 City Directory records that a carpenter, John Adams, lived here then. (HR)

50. C House
1414 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

Boxy, one-story frame house (now clad with asbestos shingles) with 6/6 windows and turned porch posts.

51. C House

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1410 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story frame (aluminum siding) gable-roofed house with 6/6 windows and a gabled entry portico.

52. C House
1408 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story frame (asbestos shingle siding) gable-roofed house with 6/6 windows and semi-circular attic vent.

53. C House
1406 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

Small one-story frame house (now asbestos shingle clad) with 6/6 windows. In 1941 salesman, David Johnson lived here. (CD)

54. C House
1404 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame gable-roofed house with 6/6 windows and slender square porch posts.

55. VL

56. N House
1338 Courtland Dr.
1985

One-story frame gable-front house built by Brad Revels. Current owners are Ken and Annette Starkweather. (O, PD)

57. N House
1336 Courtland Dr.
c. 1960

One-story frame gable-front house sheathed with German siding and a circular attic vent.

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58. N House
1334 Courtland Dr.
c. 1960

One-story frame gable-front house with 1/1 windows and an angled shed-roof portico.

59. C House
1332 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story frame gable-roofed house; cinder block foundation; 6/6 windows; German siding.

60. C House
1330 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story brick hip-roofed house; 4/1 windows; exterior brick chimney; attached hip-roof front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths.

61. C House
1328 Courtland Dr.
C. 1922

One-story brick house with gable-front roof; 4/1 and 6/6 windows; decorative exposed rafter ends. Replacement turned porch posts and spindle frieze.

62. N House
1326 Courtland Dr.
c.1950

One-story frame gable-roofed house; German siding; trio of 4/4 windows; arched entry portico.

63. C House
1324 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Little-altered one-and-one-half story hip-roofed brick house with center gabled dormer; exterior end brick chimney; full-width engaged bungaloid porch with square wood posts on

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brick plinths. A succession of railroad employees lived here in the 1930s and 1940s. (CD)

64. C House
1322 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

Small one-story frame house (now covered with asbestos shingles); interior chimney; 6/6 windows.

65. C House
1320 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story L-shaped painted brick house; exposed rafter ends; 6/6 windows; engaged carport; stepped shoulder brick chimney. Former occupants have included a salesman, policeman, service station attendant, and an auto mechanic. (CD)

66. C House
1318 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Little-altered one-story brick hip-roofed bungalow; twin shallow gabled dormers; full-width front porch with stuccoed elephantine posts on brick plinth; 6/1 windows. A variety of tradesman and office personnel have lived here including a clerk for the North Carolina Cotton Growers, a secretary, and a telephone operator. (CD)

67. C House
1316 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story yellow brick gable-roofed house; 6/1 windows; interior chimney; attached gable-roofed front porch carried by square brick columns. The house does not appear in the 1941 City Directory. The owner reports that her neighbor told her it was "the newest house on the hill" when it was built just after WWII.

63. C House
1314 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

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Little-altered one-story painted brick hip-roofed house; 9/1 windows; hip-roofed porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. Early residents included an electrician and a succession of salesmen. (CD)

69. C House
1312 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Intact one-story brick hip-roofed bungalow; small hip-roof center dormer with louvers; full-facade engaged porch, 6/1 windows; exterior end chimney. In 1925 H.F. Srygley, Superintendent of Raleigh Public Schools lived here, followed by a claims adjustor, and N.E. Jones, chief clerk of the Seaboard Freight Station. (CD)

70. N House
1310 Courtland Dr.
c. 1960

One-story frame gable-roofed house with vinyl siding.

71. C House
1308 Courtland Dr.
c. 1925

One-story brick gable-front house with wide eaves, decorative exposed rafters and attached porch held by brick columns. E.E. Philips, a sheet metal worker, lived here in 1930, followed by a policeman, and an auto mechanic. (CD)

72. N House
1306 Courtland Dr.
c. 1950

Altered one-story frame house with exterior end chimneys and 8/8 windows. The front porch appears to have been enclosed and extended into a room.

73. C House
1302 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story frame gable-roofed Cape Cod house with 8 8 windows

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and an enclosed side porch.

74. C House
1224 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-story gable-roofed stone house; paired 3/1 windows, stone jack arches; projecting gable-roof entrance porch with classical posts. In 1941 L. Conway Murchison, hotel manager, lived here. (CD)

75. C House
1222 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

One-story, painted brick, gable-roofed house; exterior end chimneys; attached porte-cochere extends from partially enclosed front porch. In 1925 an engineer with the State Highway Commission lived here, followed by an air brake inspector, an auto mechanic, and a postal carrier in 1941. (CD)

76. C House
1220 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame (now asbestos shingle clad) gable-roofed house with 6/6 windows; exterior end brick chimney. In 1941 Albert Folsom, sales supervisor, lived here. Current owner, Donald Bottenfield says he bought the house over twenty years ago from Lorna Kennedy. Mr. Bottenfield says the house is put together with "odd size" cut nails and that tongue-and-groove lumber was used to construct the roof. (O, PD, CD)

77. VL

78. C House
78a. C Garage
1216 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Striking, unaltered one-and-one-half story gable-roofed bungalow with California sleeping porch; exposed rafter ends; knee braces; wood shingles in gable ends; 8/1 and 12/1 windows. A bricklayer lived here in 1925, followed by a telephone

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repairman. Current owner is Tom Hays, who has a woodworking shop in the garage at the rear of the house. (O, PD, CD)

79. C House
1214 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Little-altered two-story brick gable-roofed Tudor Revival house with shed dormer; exposed rafter ends; stucco and timber gables; 4/1 windows; shed-roof engaged porch. James Horton, a conductor, lived here from 1923-41. (CD)

80. C House
1212 Courtland Dr.
c. 1922

Two-story brick and frame Dutch Colonial Revival house with 3/1 windows, large shed dormer, and enclosed side porch. A. S. Vaughn, Western Union lineman lived here for many years. (CD)

81. C House
1210 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-and-one-half story brick gable-roof house; 6/6 and 4/4 windows; stone and brick chimney on the main elevation.

82. N House
1208 Courtland Dr.
c. 1950

One-story frame gable-roofed house with aluminum siding and 8/8 windows.

83. C House
1206 Courtland Dr.
c. 1940

One-and-one-half story multi-colored brick Tudor Revival-style house with two gabled dormers; brick chimney on main elevation; 6/1 windows.

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84. C House
1204 Courtland Dr.
c. 1945

One-story brick gable-roofed house with exterior end chimney; 6/6 windows; recessed, arched entry .

85. VL

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86. N House
1427 Mordecai Dr.
1991

One-story frame, gable-roofed house with engaged front porch; copper-roofed bay window on the main elevation. Attractive new construction compatible in scale and detailing with historic houses in the district.

87. N House
1425 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

One-and-one-half story frame house much altered by a two-story side addition which houses a separate apartment. Original house has a steeply pitched gable roof; 6/6 windows; rock chimney on the main elevation.

88. N House
1423 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

One-story frame house covered with board-and-batten plywood siding; 2/2 horizontal pane windows; concrete porch floor; heavy square posts support entry porch.

89. C House
1419 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow; clipped-gable roof with clipped gable-dormer; 3/1 and paired 8/8 windows; exterior end chimney; full-facade front porch. In 1930 J.P. Temple, a grain broker, resided here. In 1935 Silas Beasley, plasterer, lived here. (CD)

90. N House
1417 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1950

One-story gable-roofed house with gable-roof entry portico; German siding; metal trimmed casement windows flank a picture

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window on the main elevation.

91. C House
1413 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-and-one-half story brick gable-roofed house; 6/6 windows; two gabled dormers; exterior end brick chimney; handsome full-facade front porch carried by Ionic columns. During the WWII years, the house was shared by a grocer and Seaboard Railway conductor and their wives. (CD)

92. N House
1411 Mordecai Dr.
1955

One-story gable-roofed brick house. The owner/occupant, Mrs. John Holmes, has lived in the neighborhood since the mid-1930s and remembers when there were "only woods at this end of the street and no street lights." She is glad that "young people and their children are returning to the neighborhood." (O, PD)

93. C House
1409 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

One-and-one-half story gable-roofed brick bungalow; wide eaves, knee braces; replacement 1/1 windows and original 4/1 windows in dormer. In 1930 Ralph Willis, manager of the Associated Press News Bureau lived here, followed by truck driver Charles Shaw in 1935 and Clarence Mallory, switch tender for Seaboard Railway, in 1941. (CD)

94. C House
1407 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

Two-story brick Cape Cod-style house; wide eaves; exposed rafters; 8/8 and 6/6 windows; trio of gabled dormers; flat-roofed entry porch with Doric columns. A finance company manager lived here in 1941. (CD)

95. C Duplex

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c. 1938

Two-story brick Foursquare duplex with hipped roof and center hip-roof dormer; paired 6/6 windows with stone sills; two exterior end chimneys. The 1941 City Directory records that a superintendant for the U.S. Farm Credit Bureau lived in one side, and the assistant chief dispatcher for Seaboard Railway, in the other. (CD)

96. N House
1401 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1955

One-story brick gable-roofed house with 8/8 windows and exterior end chimney.

97. C House
1341 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1923

Intact two-story brick bungalow with clipped-gable roof; shed-roof dormer; exposed rafter ends; 8/1 windows; attached front porch with stuccoed elephantine posts on brick plinths. (O)

98. C House
1337 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1935

One-story brick English cottage with gable roof; 6/6 windows; screened side porch; paired 6/6 windows; and a shallow projecting gabled entrance with arched front door.

99. N House
1333 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1935

One-and-one-half story gable-roofed house, altered by the addition of two shed dormers on the main elevation. (CD)

100. N House
1329 Mordecai Dr.
1960

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One-story frame ranch house with large curved picture window; 6/6 windows on side elevation. Built by Joyce and T. E. Parker according to the neighbor. (PD)

101. C House
1327 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-and-one-half story brick Cape Cod-style house; gable roof with two gabled dormers; 8/8 and 6/6 windows; one-story side addition; screened side porch.

102. C House
1325 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

According to current owner, Sunny Bailey, she and her husband purchased this two-story brick house from a contractor who had built it as his residence. The gable-roofed house has 8/8 windows on the first floor, and 6/6 second floor wall dormers; exterior end chimney; and flanking one-story frame additions. (O, PD)

103. C House
1323 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1927

Two-story brick Tudor Revival-style house; exposed rafters; timber framing in gable end; shed-roof dormer; paired 4/4 windows; exterior end brick chimney; and shed-roof engaged porch. A salesman was resident in 1930 and C. R. Huffman, a manufacturer's agent, lived here in the 1930s and 1940s. (CD)

104. C House
1321 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame gable-roofed house now covered with aluminum siding; 6/1 windows; exterior end chimney; projecting gable-roofed screened porch.

105. C House
1319 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

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Intact two-story brick gable-front bungalow; exposed rafter ends; knee braces under wide eaves; 4/1 and 3/1 windows; attached porch. In 1930 W. Jack Hoover, President/Manager of Hoover Buick, lived here, followed by H.R. Spiers with Allsbrook-Spiers Hardware from c. 1935-1941. (CD)

106. N House
1317 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1950

One-story frame Cape Cod-style house with 6/6 windows and gable-roofed projecting entrance.

107. C House
1315 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

Classic one-and-one-half story frame Cape Cod-style house; steep gable roof; 6/6 windows; small off-set side porch. Chess A. Keerseemaker, a traveling salesman, resided here in 1941. (CD)

108. VL

109. C House
1313 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

One-and-one-half story frame (aluminum siding) Cape Cod house with steep gable roof; small paired 4/4 and 6/6 windows; two gabled dormers; a carved shell ornaments gabled canopy sheltering main entrance. In 1941 Charles Morton, field representative for Universal Credit Corporation lived here. (CD)

110. C House
1311 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

One-and-one-half story brick gable-roofed house; two gabled dormers; segmental arches top 8/12 windows; center interior chimney. T.E. Lassiter, a salesman, lived here in 1941. (CD)

111. C House
1309 Mordecai Dr.

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c. 1940

One-story stone English cottage with steep gable-side roof; projecting gabled hood shelters main entrance door, which is composed of planks with heavy metal straps and small four-light window; 6/6 windows.

112. C House
1307 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-story frame gable-roofed house; trios of 6/6 windows; gable-front entrance portico held by trios of slender square posts. In 1941 Leon Rue, sign painter, lived here. (CD)

113. N House
1301 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1965

One-story brick and frame ranch house with low hip roof.

114. C House
1227 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

Two-story frame house with one-story rear ell; clipped-gable roof; aluminum siding; 3/1 windows; wide eaves with triangular brackets; wood Doric columns support entry and side porch. Early occupants included two printers with the News and Observer and an insurance agent. (CD)

115. C House
1223 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile, frame gable-roofed house; weatherboard siding; 8/8 windows; exterior end brick chimney.

116. C House
1221 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

One-story frame house with steeply pitched projecting

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gable-roof entry bay; brick chimney on main elevation; 6/6 windows; aluminum siding.

117. C House
117a. C Garage
1219 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Unaltered two-story stucco gable-roofed bungalow; wide eaves supported by triangular brackets; center gabled dormer; trios of 4/1 windows; exterior end brick chimney. Calvin Medlin, owner since 1968, says Hurricane Hazel moved the garage off its foundation several inches. He bought the property from Ovid Porter, candy company owner. In the early 1930s Charles Matter, bank examiner, lived here. (O, PD, CD)

118. C House
1217 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Handsome two-story brick bungalow; gable-front roof, knee braces under broad eaves; exposed rafter ends; 6/1 windows; engaged porte-cochere. Early residents included a painter and a railroad inspector. (CD)

119. VL

120. C J.A. Jones House
120a. C Garage
1211 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Two-story brick gable-roofed Colonial Revival house; 6/1 windows; exterior end chimney; handsome entrance porch with demi-lune and returns; open classical side porch; both porches held by slender Doric columns. Current owner, Catherine Alguire, reports that the garage functioned as the construction office for J.A. Jones, original owner and neighborhood developer. (O, PD, CD)

121. C House
1201 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

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One-story brick gable-roofed house; 6/6 windows; bay window on side elevation; random stone and brick exterior chimney; engaged side porch.

122. C House
1113 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928
122a. N Cinder block garage

Two-story frame (vinyl siding) gable-roofed house; paired 6/6 windows; exterior end chimney; open side porch.

123. C House
1111 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

One-and-one-half story frame gable-roofed bungalow sheathed with wood shingles; shed-roof dormer; 3/1 windows; full-width front porch.

124. C House
1109 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

Two-story frame (asbestos shingles) gable-roofed house; paired 6/6 windows; attached flat-roof porch carried by square posts. Various government employees have lived here, including an engineer with the WPA and the Superintendent of the Raleigh Water Department. (CD)

125. C Mordecai Manor
1107 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1923

Three-story frame hip-roofed six-unit apartment building; 6/1 windows; wide eaves; weatherboard siding; full-height porches carried by brick posts. (CD)

126. C House
1105 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Two-story painted brick Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with gambrel roof; shed dormer; 4/1 and 6/1 windows; elliptical

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fanlight over main entrance; side porch. In 1925 it was the home of J. C. Hunter, accountant, followed by managers of various Raleigh enterprises. (CD)

127. C House
1103 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with shed dormers; 6/1 windows; asbestos shingle siding; attached screened-in front porch. The City Directory lists C.A. Payne, salesman, as resident 1925-1935. (CD)

128. C House
1101 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Two-story brick gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboards in gable ends; 4/4 and 6/6 windows and a small arched window at center of second story; exterior end brick chimney; transom above main entrance. The 1925 City Directory lists W.W. Merriman, teacher at Kings Business College, as resident, followed by lawyer, D. Stanton Inscoe in 1930-41. (CD)

129. C Landon Hill House
811 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Handsome, intact, two-story brick Colonial Revival house; wide eaves; molded wood cornice with returns; 6/6 windows; glassed-in side porch; detailed entrance with pedimented gable, fluted columns, and transom and sidelights flanking main entrance. Now the location of Robert Black Interiors, it was for many years the house of W. Landon Hill, manager for the NC Inspection and Rating Bureau. (CD, HR, PD)

130. C Arch Arrington House
809 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Intact two-story brick gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house; wide eaves; 6/6 windows; full-facade Classical attached front porch held by Doric columns; exterior end chimney. Owned

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for many years by Arch Arrington, NC State Deputy Auditor. (CD, HR)

131. C Rebecca Kline House
807 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Substantial two-story yellow brick hip-roofed house; original slate roof; 6/1, 9/1, and 12/1 windows; classical entry porch with Doric columns. Owned for many years by Rebecca Kline, widow of Jacob Kline, owner of a men's wear store. (CD)

132. VL

133. C House
1428 Mordecai Dr.
1925

- 133a. C Garage/Apts.
1945

According to current owner, Viola Duke, this one-and-one-half story gable-roofed house was built in 1925 by a bachelor, who was a jeweler. He sold the house to a couple who owned it only for short time before it passed into Jewett family hands. Mr. Jewett built the garage apartments in 1945 for his daughters who lived there with their families during the WW II years. The Dukes bought it from George Burns, who worked for Capital Ice and Fuel. The house has a central gabled dormer with returns, 6/6 windows, and curved wooden entry portico. (O, PD)

134. C Neil Hester House
1426 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1926

Two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style house; weatherboard siding; 6/6 windows; shed-roof dormers; full-facade front porch carried by square posts. Neil Hester, an editor for the News and Observer newspaper, lived here for many years. (C, HR, CD)

135. C House
1424 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

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One-and-one-half story frame Tudor Revival-style house with steep gable roof; brick chimney on main elevation; 4/4 and 6/6 windows; steep front-facing gabled bay lighted by a trio of 6/6 windows; shed roof entry portico. (HR)

136. C House
1422 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

One-and-one-half story frame Cape Cod-style house with two gable-roofed dormers; full-facade engaged front porch held by square posts; 6/6 windows. Sam Isley, current owner, said Pilot Mills originally owned the house, then the William Cobb family. Isley bought it from the Barnett family. (O, PD, CD)

137. C House
1420 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

Little-altered, two-story frame (German siding) and brick bungalow with gable roof; gabled dormer covered with shakes; exposed rafters and knee braces; 1/1 windows; brick chimney and full-width engaged front porch. Herbert Arnold, painter, and his wife, Pearl, resided here during the 1930s.
(CD)

138. C House
1418 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

One-and-one-half story gable-roofed brick house; front-facing gable wing; shed-roof dormer; 6/6 windows; exterior-end brick chimney; attached front porch held by square posts.

139. C House
1416 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

Two-story brick house with steeply pitched gable roof and steep gabled wing; 6/1 windows; exterior-end brick chimney. In 1930 Charles Cartwright, an accountant, lived here, followed by a train conductor for Seaboard Rail lines. (CD)

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140. C House
1414 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

One-and-one-half story frame gable-front bungalow; 6/1 windows; full-width attached front porch held by wooden Doric columns; exterior end brick chimney pierces the wide eave. According to the City Directory, pressman Benjamin Ellis, lived here between 1930-41. (CD)

141. VL

142. N House
1410 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

One-story, brick and frame, hip-roofed house; full-width porch with fluted columns.

143. C House
1408 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

One-story brick gable-roofed bungalow; wide eaves; exposed rafter ends; attached gable-front porch with clapboards in the gable end; tapered wooden posts on brick plinths; paired 4/1 windows; multi-light front door. In the 1930s and 1940s Lester Marcom, an accountant, lived here. (CD)

144. C House
1406 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

One-and-one-half story frame (aluminum siding) bungalow with shed-roof dormer; wide eaves with knee braces; 4/1 windows; stuccoed posts on brick plinths; exterior end brick chimney.

145. N Duplex
1400-1402 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1970

One-story brick duplex with low hip roof.

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146. C House
1332 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

One-story, brick and frame, gable-front bungalow with wide eaves; decorative brackets; 6/6 windows; screened porch held by tapered wooden posts on brick plinths.

147. C House
1330 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Two-story, brick, gable-front Tudor Revival-style house with wide eaves; notched brackets; 6/6 windows; decorative lattice in the front gable.

148. N House
1328 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1975

One-story, frame gable-roofed house with small 6/6 windows.

149. C House
1326 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Unaltered two-story frame bungalow with shed dormer; wide eaves with exposed rafter ends and knee braces; full-facade porch held by tapered posts; 6/1 windows. A variety of people have lived here including J.V. Jones, who worked at a drycleaners, W.I. Powell, an auto mechanic, R.E. Graham, a salesman, and W.M. Parker, an engineer. (CD)

150. C House
1324 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1935

Two-story, frame, gable-roofed house covered with aluminum siding; full-height porch held by square posts; 4/1 and 6/1 windows.

151. C House
1322 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1925

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Little-altered, two-story, frame hip-roofed house; 1/1 sash windows; projecting three-sided bay on main elevation. A railroad employee lived here in 1930, followed by a car salesman. (HR, CD)

152. C House
1320 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1938

One-story, frame, gable-roofed house covered with weatherboard siding; interior brick chimney; paired 6/6 windows; flat roof entry stoop. In 1941 a salesman with Carolina Power and Light lived here. (CD)

153. C House
1318 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-and-one-half story brick Cape Cod-style house; 8/8 and 6/6 windows; two gabled dormers; exterior end chimney. A cashier for an insurance company lived here in 1941. (CD)

154. C House
1316 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Intact, one-story frame gable-roofed bungalow; paired 4/1 windows; wide eaves with carved brackets; gable-front entry portico carried by paired square posts on brick plinths.

155. C Roy Pool House
1314 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1923

One-story brick gable-roofed bungalow on a double lot. Built c. 1923 by Carolina Power and Light employee Roy Pool, who lived here into the 1940s. Exposed rafter end; spacious wrap around porch carried by tapered wood posts on brick plinths. (CD, HR)

156. C House
1310 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

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One-story gable-roofed house; 8/8 windows; exterior-end brick chimney; gabled entry portico.

157. C House
1308 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

One-story brick house with wide clapboards; porch pediment held by paired slender posts; 6/6 windows; exterior end chimney.

158. C House
1306 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Little-altered, two-story, frame Foursquare house; 2/2 sash windows; weatherboard siding; attached hip-roof porch with square posts. City Directory lists residents in 1925 as C.H. Williams, a bookkeeper with the Raleigh Real Estate Trust Co. and S.V. Morton, a traveling salesman. They were followed in 1930 by Charles Salmond, salesman, and in 1935 by W. Scott Jones, an auditor, and Henry Honeycutt, a surveyor. (CD)

159. N House
1304 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

Two-story, frame house with 4/4 windows; aluminum siding; and an offset entry bay.

160. C House
1302 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

Two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style house; 6/6 windows; exterior-end brick chimney; classical entrance with pedimented entry porch held by paired Doric columns; front door topped by fanlight. In 1941 the house was occupied by Leonard L. Morgan, Secretary for the Sunday School Department of the Baptist Church. (CD)

161. C Reynolds House
161a C Garage
1230 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

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Substantial, two-story, five-bay wide, double-pile frame Colonial Revival-style house; 6/6 windows; exterior end brick chimney with corbeled cap. T.B. Reynolds lived here from c. 1925 into the 1940s. (CD)

162. C House
1228 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

One-story, brick, gable-roof house with eyebrow dormer; wraparound porch held by pairs and trios of posts. Rippon Ward, US Marshal, lived here in the 1920s and early 1930s. (CD)

163. N House
1226 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

One-story brick and frame ranch house.

164. C Paul West House
1224 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1928

One-story, gable-roofed house with two front-facing gabled wings flanking the recessed main entrance; arched attic vents; standing stretcher water table and lintels. Paul C. West, employed by the Briggs and West Co., lived here 1930 to the early 1940s. (CD)

165. N House
1222 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

One-story, brick house with 8/8 windows and triangular brackets supporting porch-entry canopy.

166. N House
1218 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1960

One-story, L-shaped, brick house with gable-side roof and front-facing gabled wing; picture windows and lattice trim on porch.

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167. C House
1216 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

Little-altered, two-story, frame, Neo-Classical-style house; full-height pilasters on main elevation; pedimented gable, arched hood over off-set main entrance; demi-lunes over 6/6 windows; one-story glassed-in side porch. G.R. Grady, a traveling salesman, lived here c. 1925-1941. (CD)

168. C House
1214 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1920

One-story, frame, gable-roofed house; 12/12 windows; weatherboard siding; large interior brick chimney; classical entry portico.

169. C House
169a. C Garage
1210 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Two-story, frame (aluminum siding), five-bay, gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house with 9/9 and 12/12 windows; interior brick chimney. Owned for many years by Mabry Huggins, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist State Convention Education Department. (CD)

170. C Hugh G. Isley House
170a. C Garage
1112 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

Substantial, two-story, frame Foursquare house with one-story side wings; hip roof; 6/1 windows; two exterior painted brick chimneys with corbeled caps; original narrow weatherboard siding. Raleigh Mayor, Hugh G. Isley, lived here from the 1920s to the 1940s. (HR, CD)

171. C House
1108 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1922

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One-and-one-half story, brick, clipped-gable roof house; 4/1 windows; wide eaves with knee braces; bungaloid porch with heavy tapered wood posts set on brick plinths.

172. C House
1106 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1945

One-and-one-half story, frame, English cottage; weatherboard siding now covered by vinyl; very tall and narrow dormers; projecting high gable-front entrance bay; 8/8 and 6/6 windows.

173. C House
173a. C Shed and carport
1104 Mordecai Dr.
c. 1940

One-story, brick, cross-gable roof house; exterior brick chimney on the main elevation; recessed, attached porch held by square columns. In 1941 Margaret Wood, a nurse, lived here.
(CD)

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174. VL

175. C House
1431 Old Wake Forest Rd.
1947

Two-story, gable-roofed frame house with wide clapboards.
On a heavily wooded and fenced lot. Vacant since c. 1970, but
maintained by owner Mozelle Adams who lives next door. (O)

176. C Adams House
176a C Garage
1429 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

One-story, stone, Spanish Mission- style house; arched
entrance; engaged porch. There is a matching stone garage in
the rear yard.

177. C House
1425 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1935

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival stone house; steeply-
pitched gable roof; 6/1 windows; exposed rafters; Classical
side porch. (HR)

178. N Duplex
1423 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1990

Two-story frame duplex covered with fiber board siding.

179. N House
1419 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1970

One-story brick house; flat roof portico over concrete
stoop.

180. N Triplex
1417 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1980

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Two-story rectangular frame triplex; low-hip roof; sheathed with plywood.

181. C House
1415 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1938

One-story, brick gable-roofed house; 3/1 windows; stone, curved arch entry; double shoulder chimney on the main elevation. Mallie Hinnant, service station owner, lived here in 1941. (CD)

182. C House
182a C Garage
1413 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1938

One-story brick house; multi-gable roof; brick and stone chimney on the main elevation; engaged side porch. Paul Humphreys, furniture store credit manager, lived here in 1941. (CD)

183. C House
1411 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1928

Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile Colonial Revival house; wide eaves; 3/1 windows; one-story screened side porch; projecting gabled entry porch; side lights frame the main entrance. In 1930 C. Spurgeon Hutchins, linotype operator with the Raleigh Times, lived here. (CD)

184. C House
1409 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame I-house; gable-side roof with returns; 8/8 and 6/6 windows; full-width hip-roof attached porch with Doric columns; main entrance surrounded by transom and side lights. Everett G. Knott, salesman, lived here in 1925. (CD)

185. C House
1405 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1928

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Unaltered, two-story, three-bay wide I-house; 9/1 and 8 light casement windows; exterior end chimney; full-width hip-roofed porch held by wood Doric columns. A pharmacist lived here in 1930. (CD)

186. C Thompson House
1403 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1923

Handsome, intact, two-and-one-half story blond brick Italian Renaissance Revival-style house, with one-story side wings; carved brackets in wide eaves; hip roof with hip-roof dormers; recessed entrance marked by Doric columns; windows in one-story wings are also defined by Doric columns; 9/9 and 6/6 windows. Owned and occupied for many years by David J. Thompson, president of Thompson Electrical Co. (CD)

187. C House
1325 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1923

Little-altered, two-story, frame, gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house; 8/8 windows; exterior-end chimney; well-detailed main entrance surrounded by sidelights and transom. Joseph Prevette, lawyer, lived here in 1925, followed by William Gattis and Roy Poore, both grocers. (CD)

188. VL

189. C House
1321 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1922

Intact, one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed brick bungalow; gabled center dormer; 6/1 windows; exposed rafter ends and knee braces under wide eaves. J. C. Lawrence, a real estate executive, lived here in the 1930s and 1940s. (CD)

190. N House
1319 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1960

One-and-one-half story brick and frame ranch house with circular driveway taking up most of the front yard.

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191. C Pou-Massengill-Lundy House
1315 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1923

Attorney James H. Pou constructed this handsome two-and-one-half story, five-bay, frame, Neo-Georgian-style house in the early 1920s. Current owners Sam Massengill and Woody Lundy bought the house in 1994. They are carefully restoring it, removing the inappropriate alterations that occurred during the 1940s when the structure was a boarding house. The house also suffered deterioration from an almost thirty year vacancy, when its owners, Edmund and Virginia Fogg, lived most of the year in West Virginia. Massengill and Lundy have removed the aluminum siding and repaired the original clapboards; replaced the pocket doors which had been stored in the attic; removed three layers of wallpaper and repaired the plaster walls; opened closed fireplaces; replicated the original windows; floored the attic; jacked the house several times to repair the foundation; restored the kitchen with period-appropriate cabinets; and restored the original porch. (O, CD)

192. N House
1313 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1970

One-story frame house with two-story rear addition.

193. N House
1311 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1950

Much altered, one-story frame Cape Cod-style house, with two gabled dormers, replacement windows, and artificial siding.

194. N House
1309 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1950

One-story gable-roofed cinder block house.

195. C House
1307 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

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Two-story, frame, Foursquare-style house; high-hip roof; single-sash windows; aluminum siding; attached bungaloid porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths; exterior end chimney. Appears in the 1925 City Directory with Miles and Margaret Birdsong, grocers, as residents. (CD)

196. C House
196a. C Garage
1305 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

One-and-one-half-story frame house; gable roof with shed-roof dormer with quartet of 6/6 windows; 6/6 windows; wide eaves with returns. In 1925 Clarence Bargour, restaurateur, lived here, followed in 1930 by Philip Gattis, pharmacist. (CD)

197. N Apartments
1301 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1950

Two-story, fourteen-unit cinder block apartment building and adjacent office. Built originally as housing for the nurses who worked at Mary Elizabeth Hospital, located across the street. Remodeled c. 1973, according to Sam Griffin, owner. (O)

198. C House
1225 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1932

Large, two-story, brick, hip-roofed house; 6/6 windows; exterior-end brick chimney which pierces the wide eave; full-facade, attached front porch held by Doric columns; multi-light main entrance with sidelights. First appears in 1936 City Directory listed as Ranoca Furnished Rooms with a maid and butler living in the rear apartment.

199. C House
1223 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1949

One-story brick bungalow; front-facing gabled wing with returns; picture window on main elevation flanked by metal trimmed windows; replacement 2/2 horizontal windows; bungaloid porch with square posts on brick plinths.

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200. VL

201. C Gables Motor Lodge
1217 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1925201a. N Canopy and rear addition.
c. 1970

Two-story, stone, gable-roofed Tudor Revival-style building with steep gabled dormers; two-story rear extension; exterior stone chimney stacks; 9/1 windows. Built in the late 1920s by William and Ella Johnson as a boarding house/motel to take advantage of the increasing tourist traffic on the former U.S. Route 1 (now Old Wake Forest Rd.). Mrs. Johnson operated the inn into the 1940s. It continues in commercial use today as a motor lodge. (HR, CD)

202. C Franks House
1215 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1928

Intact, one-and-one-half-story brick bungalow with clipped-gable roof; gable-roofed center dormer; wide eaves; full-width engaged porch with a wide, open arch carried by square brick columns. Owned for many years by Reginald Franks, who operated a Shell Service Station. (CD)

203. C House
203a. C Garage
1211 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1935

Two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house; center interior chimney; 8/8 windows; standing stretcher lintels; offset main entrance with transom and side lights; pedimented entrance porch carried by Doric columns. Matching two-car garage in rear yard.

204. C McKinney House
204a. C Garage
1209 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1928

Two-story brick Dutch Colonial Revival style house with gambrel roof; 6/1 windows; chimney at center of main elevation;

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gabled entry stoop; engaged side porch. Original three-bay garage in rear yard. Home for many years to the Leland McKinney family. McKinney worked as a salesman for S. W. Brower Co. (CD)

205. C House
1207 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1925

Intact, one-story, brick, gable-front bungalow; wide eaves and knee braces; attached front porch with wide arch and brick columns; 9/1 windows; multi-light front door flanked by side lights.

206. N House
1205 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1955

Small one-story brick house with 6/6 windows.

207. N House
1203 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1955

L-shaped one-story, cross-gable-roofed brick house.

208. C Parker House
208a. C Garage
1201 Old Wake Forest Rd.
1924

Intact, large two-and-one-half-story yellow brick house; high-hip roof and gabled center dormer; exposed rafter ends; 1/1 windows; full-width attached porch; handsome main entrance with elliptical fanlight. Garage in rear yard built of matching brick. Owned for many years by Walter A. Parker, cotton merchant. (O)

209. C Apartment House
1115 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1938

Large, two-story, brick, gable-roofed building with four apartments according to the 1941 City Directory; 6/1 windows; cast-stone lintels and sills; central brick chimney; two, two-story Classical porches.

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210. VL

211. VL

212. C House

212a. C Marble fountain
1107 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1925

212b. N Frame Garage

Substantial, somewhat deteriorated, two-story brick house with multiple hip roofs and hip-roof dormer; 6/1 windows; three brick chimney stacks; full-width attached porch; main entrance with side lights and small elliptical fan light. Some of the original elegance of the property is suggested by the marble cherub fountain in the front yard. The frame garage is a non-contributing element. (CD)

213. C Boushall House

1101 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1913

Imposing, well-detailed, two-story, Neo-Classical Revival house designed by Rose & Linthicum Architects for banker John Boushall. Single sash windows; grand two-story front portico carried by fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. (HR, O, CD)

214. C House

831 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

Two-story, Georgian Revival-style brick house, possibly designed by architect, James A. Salter. The house is five bays wide and three bays deep; exterior-end chimney; side porch supported by fluted Doric columns; wide cornice with plain frieze below dentil course; focal point main entrance with fanlight and sidelights; round-arched window with keystone above the entrance.

215. C House

821 Old Wake Forest Rd.
c. 1920

Well-proportioned, two-story Georgian Revival brick house,

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five bays wide and two bays deep; three gabled dormers with round-arched heads; raised-panel front door surmounted by fanlight with keystone and molded reveal; sidelights; pedimented entrance portico supported by Doric columns. Possibly designed by architect, James A. Salter. (HR)

216. VL

SYCAMORE ST.

217. C House
1410 Sycamore St.
c. 1923

One-story frame gable-roofed house; 4/1, 4/4, and 6/1 windows; pedimented entry porch held by paired square posts; sidelights flank front door. City Directory 1925 records W.R. Braswell, watchman, as resident.

218. C Pittman House
1408 Sycamore St.
c. 1922

Unaltered, one-story, frame, gable-roofed house; 4/1 windows; pedimented entry porch with sawn singles in gable end; side lights composed of four small panes over panels. Joseph Pittman, bookkeeper, lived here from c. 1925-41. (CD)

219. C House
1406 Sycamore St.
c. 1922

One-story, brick, gable-roofed house; standing stretcher water table; gabled entry portico with posts on brick bases; 6/1 windows. In 1925 a plasterer lived here, followed by a mechanic and then a warehouse foreman. (CD)

220. N House
1407 Sycamore St.
c. 1960

One-story brick and frame gable-roofed house; shed-roof porch; picture window.

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221. C House
1405 Sycamore St.
c. 1925

One-story frame gable-front bungalow; two interior brick chimneys; 3/1 windows; exposed rafters; attached front porch; original front door with single large pane over molded panels. Occupied in 1930 by an insurance agent, then a traveling salesman in 1935, and in 1941, by a telegraph company employee.

222. N Duplex
1403 Sycamore St.
c. 1950

One-story brick duplex with metal-trimmed casement windows.

CHESTNUT ST.

223. N Duplex
300-302 Chestnut St.
c. 1960

One-story frame asbestos shingle-clad duplex.

POPLAR ST.

224. C House
301 Poplar St.
c. 1940

One-story multi-color brick house with gable roof; arched entry; 6/6 windows; interior chimney; multi-light front door. First appears in 1941 City Directory as the home of Arthur Broughton, a policeman.

225. C House
309 Poplar St.
c. 1940

One-story multi-colored brick, gable-roofed house; 6/1 windows; curved arch entry; brick chimney on main elevation. First appears in 1941 City Directory as home of N.T. Lloyd, salesman with City Ice and Fuel Co. (CD)

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226. VL

227. N House
312 Poplar Dr.
c. 1960

One-story brick cottage with multi-light picture window.

228. C House
308 Poplar Dr.
c. 1928

Two-story, brick and frame house with steeply pitched gable roof; 6/1 windows; large shed-roofed dormer; handsome full-width front porch with lattice frieze. First appears in the 1930 City Directory inhabited by John W. Dowd, a conductor.

CEDAR ST.

229. N Triplex
301-305 Cedar St.
c. 1960

Rectangular, one-story brick triplex with low-hip roof; wrought iron supports at gable-roofed entry porticos; 2/2 horizontal windows.

230. N House
230a. N Garage/shed
309 Cedar St.
c. 1940

Considerably altered, one-story frame gable-roofed house; replacement door; wooden deck replaces front porch; replacement windows; overwhelming two-story rear wing; retains copper-clad bell-cast entry portico.

MIMOSA ST.

231. Mordecai Historic Park
1 Mimosa St.
231a. C Mordecai House (NR)
1785; 1824 expansion
231b. C Andrew Johnson Birthplace c. 1795 (NR)

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- 231c. N Badger-Iredell Law Office c. 1810
- 231d. N St. Mark's Episcopal Church c. 1847
- 231e. N Kitchen kitchen 1842
- 231f. N Garden
- 231g. N Storehouse
- 231h. N frame double-door bldg. (possible plantation office)

Centerpiece of the neighborhood named for it, the Mordecai Historic Park consists of the plantation house, a two-story frame vernacular farm house expanded in 1824 by architect William Nichols in the fashionable Greek Revival style, and various other small buildings, both original and relocated to the park. The Mordecai House is adaptively used as a house museum and center for historical activities. The park contains a variety of historic buildings, moved to the site from various locations. Of particular interest is the Andrew Johnson birthplace, a gambrel-roofed former tavern kitchen building with massive double-shoulder chimney; the recreated kitchen garden; Badger-Iredell Law Office, a frame law office used by George E. Badger, Judge, US Senator and Secretary of the Navy. It was later used by James Iredell, also a Judge, Senator and NC Governor; and St. Mark's Chapel, a small frame church with steeple on the main elevation. The historic Mordecai House was once the seat of one of the largest plantations in Wake County. Today several Raleigh neighborhoods, including the Mordecai Historic District, Historic Oakwood and Hayes-Barton, are located on former Mordecai land.

(for further information, see NR nomination "Mordecai Historic Park" and extensive working files about the creation of the park, found at the Survey & Planning Office, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh).

232. VL

233. Landscaped traffic median

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mordecai Place HD
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Section number 8 Page 1

Section 8 : Architect/Builder, continued

Sayre, Christopher G.
Nichols, William

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Wake Co., NCSummary

The Mordecai Place Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for significance in the history of community development, and under Criterion C for significance in the history of architecture. The name Mordecai Place commemorates the location of the early-twentieth-century residential development on the former plantation lands of the Mordecai family whose late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century plantation house (NR 1970) stands within the southern quadrant of the historic district. Planned and developed in two stages, Mordecai Place joins numerous other early Raleigh subdivisions platted on former plantations that circled North Carolina's capital. The first stage of development dates from 1916, and was commenced on land south of the Mordecai House by Claude Denson who sold subdivided building lots. The major stage of development was launched north of the house in 1922 by local real estate developers Dan and Frank Allen who optioned some eighty-nine acres of land from Miss Martha Mordecai subject to a carefully-defined purchase agreement. Among Miss Mordecai's stipulations were that the acreage be subdivided and platted within sixty days of the purchase agreement; that the neighborhood name reflect its Mordecai Plantation roots; that Mordecai Avenue be extended; and that she receive a total of \$85,000 within three years of the purchase date. The neighborhood plat was recorded September 11, 1922, and the small lots on the modified-grid-streets were quickly filled with a variety of houses that reflected the popular residential building styles of the day, together with a few examples of architect-designed houses. The solid Colonial Revival-style houses south of the Mordecai House were designed by James S. Salter; while the imposing Neo-Classical Revival House at 1101 Old Wake Forest Road was designed by the firm of Rose and Linthicum for banker John Boushall. The overall architectural fabric of the neighborhood reflects the middle-class taste that defined the character of the suburbs that burgeoned across the state during the years between the two world wars. Mordecai Place examples include the Tudor Revival house at 1309 Mordecai Drive; the Dutch Colonial Revival-style Hester House at 1426 Mordecai Drive; the ubiquitous bungalow at 1216 Courtland Drive; and the late 1930s examples of Minimal Traditional houses at 301

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and 309 Poplar Street. Taken as a whole, Mordecai Place, with its heavily-shaded streets of representative popular house styles, represents its 1916-1947 period of significance and the era during which North Carolina's capitol became a twentieth-century city that included such similar suburbs as 1907 Glenwood (NR 1983), 1907 Boylan Heights (NR 1983), 1914 Cameron Park, 1920 Hayes Barton, and 1922 Roanoke Park. The major period of significance for the Mordecai Place Historic District is 1916 through 1947, an era that encompasses the initial 1916 platting of the plantation lands, through the National Register fifty-year cut-off. The secondary period of significance, 1785 and 1824, represents the initial building date of the Mordecai Plantation House, and the date of its significant Greek Revival addition. Mordecai House was individually listed in the National Register in 1970 for local significance in the history of architecture.

Historical Background and Community Development Context:

The Mordecai Plantation was established in the late eighteenth century, with the plantation house located to take advantage of the drinking water supply provided by two springs still in existence a short distance west and north of the house

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site [Mordecai NR nomination]. The Mordecai family played a prominent role in the development of the city of Raleigh, and were particularly noted in the legal profession. Located just northeast of downtown Raleigh, which was surveyed and planned in 1792 as the state capital, the acreage around the Mordecai Plantation remained farm land until the late nineteenth century. Family members lived in the plantation house on steadily diminishing acreage until 1970, when the house and the residual surrounding city block were sold to the city of Raleigh for use as an historical park [Mordecai House survey file, Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office].

The death of Henry Mordecai in 1875 led to a partitioning of the family's vast acreage and the subsequent development of several of Raleigh's earliest east side suburban neighborhoods. Oakwood (NR, 1974), located northeast of the 1792 city limits, was laid out on an orthogonal grid that continued the original city plan. The small urban lots were quickly filled with popular Victorian-era styles occupied by white, middle-class professionals and tradesmen. South Park, Battery Heights, and College Park were likewise continuations of the original city grid and densely developed to house African-American tradesmen. As streetcar routes expanded into north and west Raleigh, suburbs were developed on land that had been the antebellum plantation lands of other prominent Raleigh families, and on the grounds of the North Carolina State Fair. These neighborhoods included Glenwood and Boylan Heights, developed in 1907; Cameron Park, platted in 1914; Hayes-Barton begun in 1920; and Roanoke Park and Mordecai, both initiated in 1922 [Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina; Wake County Plat Maps 1920, p. 110 and Wake County Deed Book 427, pp. 551-554].

The earliest development near the early nineteenth-century Mordecai plantation house occurred in 1894 when William and James Williamson purchased land adjacent to the newly created Seaboard Air Line Railroad track corridor that ran in a northeasterly direction about one-quarter mile to the north of the house. The Williamsons constructed the Pilot Mill, located a few blocks west of the Mordecai House and just two blocks north of the Raleigh city limits that had been expanded after an annexation in 1881. The site was prime for industrial use because of convenient rail transportation and the availability of electricity. The mill village erected north and west of the mill along the railroad tracks included housing for about 300 families, and a frame Baptist church where school

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was conducted until 1924, when a brick school building was constructed [Ross, "Raleigh Architectural Survey: Final Report"]. The mill housing was razed in 1981, but the mill, the c. 1917 church (#2) and school (#1) survive on the western edge of the district on North Blount Street.

In 1915 the Mordecai Curtilage was mapped and recorded in the Wake County Register of Deeds Office [1915 Maps, p. 45]. With the homestead and outbuildings defined and protected, Martha (Patty) Mordecai began selling substantial tracts of the farmland which still surrounded the family home. In 1916 she sold a D-shaped tract south of the house bounded by No. Blount Street, between E. Franklin and Pine streets to Claude Denson. He developed houses on at least seven of the lots [Wake County Deed Book 307, p. 141]. Three substantial brick houses from that development survive (#s 129, 130 and 131) on Mordecai Street and now anchor the southern edge of the historic district. In April, 1917 she sold the Pilot Baptist Church trustees a lot on No. Blount Street. It is not clear whether this building replaced an earlier church associated with the Pilot Mills.

In 1922 local real estate developers Dan and Frank Allen incorporated Mordecai Place, Inc. and purchased 88.6 acres north of the Mordecai House. This purchase exempted the church lot and almost all of the lots along the west side of Wake Forest Road between Poplar and Sycamore streets, and some along Hinton Street (now known as Courtland), presumably because they were already sold or reserved. Most of these were single or double lots, but M.T. Dortch had purchased twenty-four lots and Mrs. H.H. Nowell had bought five lots. [Wake County Deed Book 427, pp. 551-554].

The purchase contract specified that the Allens were to have the property subdivided and platted within sixty days and that Martha Mordecai was to receive \$85,000 for the tract in installments due in total within three years. It also specifies that the neighborhood "be named 'Mordecai Place' or in some other way that will perpetuate the name 'Mordecai', and Mordecai Avenue shall be extended. . . .and such extension be named 'Mordecai Avenue'" [Wake Co. Deed Book 427, p. 551-554]. It goes on to specify that none of the lots except those bordering the railroad would be sold for factory or industrial, store, or hospital or sanitarium use. The contract also sets aside about eighteen acres bounded on the east by Blount Street., along the railway, to be sold for the "occupancy by Negroes or by factories." With this lengthy and detailed document, Martha Mordecai shaped the subdivision that the Allens would

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Wake Co., NC

construct.

Martha Mordecai's name fills several pages of the Wake County Deed Indexes and all of the deeds and contracts are quite specific about how her family acreage could be used, and most contain a prohibition against Negro residents, a common restriction of the time.

Daniel Allen's obituary in the December 17, 1929 Raleigh News and Observer records that he was "Raleigh's largest real estate dealer" and called him the ". . .very heart and soul of the realty business in the capital. He had invested more money, paid more taxes, extended more uncertain sections and constructed more handsome houses than anybody who lived in the capital. He never lost his head when all about him were going wild over fictitious wealth in New York."

Allen was a native of Raleigh and a graduate of North Carolina State University, where a campus road is named for him. "He put hundreds of thousands into Cameron Park, Wilmot, Mordecai Heights, Fairmont and other suburban sections and more than any man in Raleigh he is responsible for the growth of the capital." [Raleigh News and Observer, December 17, 1929]. The newspaper obituary continues saying that "Raleigh overbuilt but Mr. Allen lost no sleep over it. When Raleigh stopped going north, east, west and south, Mr. Allen turned his mind to the interior waiting for the comeback of his old business." A letter to the Editor of the News and Observer on the fifteenth anniversary of the passing "of one of Raleigh's foremost citizens" notes that he was responsible for several of the town's landmark skyscrapers including the Raleigh Building and the Lawyers' Building [Raleigh News and Observer, December 15, 1944].

The Mordecais, like other local large land owners, sold their plantation acreage to developers who were marketing to the rising middle class who could afford to build suburban homes due to the development of good roads and transportation systems, economical building methods, and increased availability of home mortgages. The streets in the Mordecai Place Historic District were platted by 1922 according to a City Planning and Zoning Department map drawn that year [Map of Raleigh. "Buildings Erected Since 1914" drawn by Jefferson Grinnald, Consulting Engineers, Baltimore]. The modified grid streets, designed to compliment the topography, were named after the Mordecai family and after the types of trees found on the plantation. The most prestigious lots were those located within a one-block radius of the Mordecai House, along Mordecai Drive and Old Wake Forest Road and some fine brick Colonial Revival style homes

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were constructed there in the 1910s and 1920s. Another development that shaped the neighborhood directly to the east of the historic house was the routing of America's "first Main Street," U.S. Route 1, along Old Wake Forest Road [Ross, "Final Report"]. The additional traffic generated by visitors and travelers was phenomenal. Several tourist courts and boarding houses were built along this main highway artery just on the outskirts of Raleigh. One of these, The Gables (#201), continues in operation today.

Located between the railroad tracks and highway, a dense neighborhood of bungalows and period revival style houses, housing middle class managers, workers, and artisans grew up. In 1923 the west side of the 1400 block of Courtland Drive was developed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with a group of one and one-and-one-half story brick and frame houses [Wake County Plat Maps Book 1920, p. 110]. They appear to have been rental properties because there was a high turnover of occupants according to the City Directories from the 1920s and 1930s. Numerous occupations were represented among the residents including railroad workers, salesmen, office personnel, and mill employees. Other clandestine occupations may have resulted in the local appellation of this street as "Bootlegger's Row." In the early 1940s the Federal Housing Administration was responsible for the construction of five Minimal Traditional houses on the east side of this block of Courtland Drive [Ross survey, working files].

The earliest multi-unit dwelling in the district is located at 1107 Mordecai Drive (#125), one-half block north of the Mordecai House. Built in the early 1920s, this three-story frame hip-roofed apartment building, was first occupied by government employees, sales people and utility workers [City Directories]. Also in the 1920s, a large number of bungalows and various period revival style houses were built in the district by individuals or small contractors/developers.

After the Depression, the neighborhood filled out with Minimal Traditional houses and Cape Cod houses. The few vacant lots, the least desirable or the hardest to build on, have been occupied in recent years by non-contributing apartment buildings and brick duplexes. Although several of the resources are now considered non-contributing due to their early 1930s construction dates, they are indeed compatible with their historic neighbors and will soon be eligible to be counted as historic resources.

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The great variety of architectural styles represented in the Mordecai Place Historic District makes a varied and lively streetscape. Today, the Mordecai Historic District is considered a convenient, desirable, and stable in-town neighborhood. The rich variety of houses are well cared for and appreciated by their residents who are of diverse ages and occupations. The Mordecai Historic Park, utilized by students of architectural and garden history, still, as always, enjoys its position as the anchor of the neighborhood.

Architectural Context:

The Mordecai Place Historic District is one of four early twentieth-century neighborhoods that ring the nineteenth-century city of Raleigh. Three of the districts, Glenwood, Boylan Heights and Cameron Park, are already listed on the National Register. They, along with Mordecai, all developed on the former farmlands of founding Raleigh families. The Mordecai district shares some features with these nearby districts including their sylvan settings, street layouts which took advantage of picturesque topography, and the types and styles of the dwellings erected. The development of these neighborhoods owes much to their easy access to downtown via street cars and automobiles [Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs]. Each displays an eclectic variety of architectural styles, creating visually lively streetscapes. Each district grew up as a response to the need for housing the middle class in an urbanizing and rapidly growing capital city. In 1900 Raleigh's population was 13,643; in 1920 it was 27,076; and in 1940 it had mushroomed to 46,897 [North Carolina Information and Fact Book p. 42].

The Mordecai Place Historic District contains a largely intact collection of early-twentieth-century dwellings including the bungalow, Colonial Revival and various romantic period revival styles such as Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival, all popularized by pattern books or popular publications. A comparison of the inventory lists of the previously listed districts reveals that the Mordecai district appears to have a wider and more diverse variety of architectural styles represented. In contrast, Boylan Heights is dominated by bungalows, the Glenwood district by small cottages, and Cameron Park by the Colonial Revival box and Queen Anne styles.

Only a handful of Mordecai's buildings have been identified as the work of architects. Most seem to have been built from

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pattern books and fall into the popular building traditions. They are built of frame or brick (veneer) and nearly all are single family dwellings. Notable exceptions include the three-story frame Mordecai Manor apartment building (#125) and the Foursquare brick duplex at 1403-1405 Mordecai Dr. (#95). Architect-designed houses are generally found on the lots nearest the Mordecai House (#231a), which has an 1824 expansion designed by William Nichols. These architects include James S. Salter, thought to be responsible for the two sizable Georgian Revival houses in the 800 block of Old Wake Forest Road (#s 214 and 215). Banker John Boushall commissioned Rose and Linthicam Architects to design his grand Georgian Revival house at 1101 Old Wake Forest Road. (#213) [Raleigh Survey files].

Bungalows are the most prevalent style represented in the district. The style was popular here and throughout the United States in the 1920s because these were functional and comfortable houses with an open floor plan and they could be individualized according to the locale and fashions of the time. Hallmarks of the style include broad, low-pitched roofs, vertical-light windows and porch supports that combine brick piers with wood posts or columns [McAlester, Field Guide to American Houses]. Some of the porches are extended to encompass a porte-cochere meant to shelter an automobile. Several good brick examples of the bungalow are found in the 1400 block of Courtland Drive and scattered along Mordecai Drive. Most are one story, but an interesting variation is the two-story example at 1216 Courtland (#78) which has a second story California sleeping porch.

Colonial Revival was a popular and long-lived style nationwide during the early twentieth century. The Mordecai district has several excellent, unaltered examples, built in both brick and frame. The style is marked by symmetrical facades, side-gabled roofs and multi-paned sash windows. Notable examples include the trio of brick houses in the 800 block of Mordecai Drive (#s 129, 130 and 131). Frame examples are found throughout the district and include the two-story house at 1216 Mordecai (#167) and the recently restored Pou-Massengill-Lundy House (#191) on Old Wake Forest Road.

The Tudor Revival style is represented in the district by several Period Cottages rendered in brick or stone. Most were built in the 1930s employing elements of the more elaborate Tudor Revival style including front-facing cross gables, suggestions of half timbering, chimneys on the main elevation and the absence of the front porch [McAlester, Field Guide].

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Good brick examples include #s 79, 98, 103 and 147. Probably the best and most detailed example of the Tudor Revival/Period Cottage is found at 1309 Mordecai Drive (#111). The most prominent example is The Gables (#201), a c. 1925 motor lodge built to take advantage of its location on heavily traveled Old Forest Road.

Other unique romantic period revival styles in the district include the Spanish Colonial Revival style house (#176) built of stone with a trademark engaged porch and arched entrance, and the Italian Renaissance Revival style Thompson House (#186), both on Old Wake Forest Road.

Adding to the district's variety are two examples of frame I-houses (#s 184 and 185), each displaying characteristic two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile forms with gable-side roofs, and the Foursquare (#s 158 and 170) with cubical main blocks and hip roofs.

After the Depression, the Recovery Era houses were generally plain, boxy, and constructed of wood. Also, Minimal Traditional houses (#s 224 and 225) appeared. These are generally small in scale and display occasional references to the Tudor Revival style, such as a chimney on the main elevation. The Colonial Revival continued its popularity, now taking the Cape Cod shape. The best example is found at 1315 Mordecai Drive (#107). It is a classic example of the Cape Cod style with a steeply pitched gable-side roof, and six-over-six windows.

In the 1960s, the long, low ranch house appeared in the district (#s 100 and 163). In the 1970s undistinguished brick apartment complexes were built on the few remaining vacant lots (#s 23, 24, and 25). The newest construction in the district (#86), has borrowed from the many bungalows surrounding it with its inviting porch, gabled roof, and compatible materials and scale.

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Continuation Sheet

Mordecai Place HD
Wake Co., NC

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mordecai Place HD
Wake County, NC

Section number 10 Page 1

Section 10: Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Mordecai Place Historic District are shown on the accompanying map (scale 1"=200') entitled Mordecai Place Historic District, produced by the City of Raleigh Planning Department.

Section 10: Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic resources found within the original boundaries of the Mordecai neighborhood as drawn on the 1922 plats commissioned by developers Dan Allen and Frank Allen and filed in Wake County 1920 Maps, p. 110. It also includes three brick houses on Mordecai Drive which were constructed c. 1916-1920 on a tract of land Martha Mordecai sold to developer Claude Denson. Located just south of the Allen brothers' larger tract, they are an extension, both visually and stylistically, of the Mordecai Place development.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

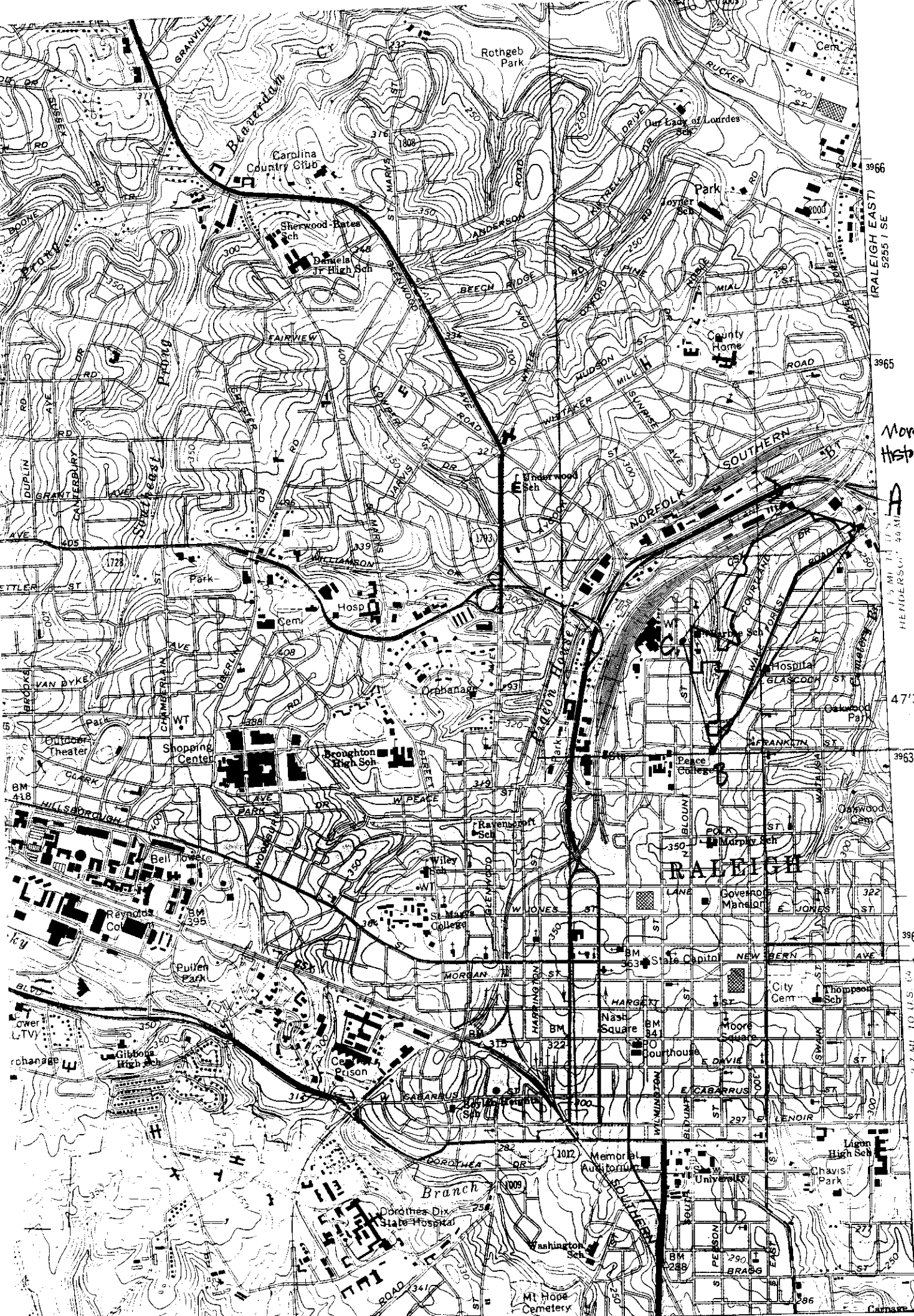
Section photos Page 1

Mordecai Place Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Schedule of Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs submitted with this nomination:

1. Name of Property: Mordecai Place Historic District
2. Location: Raleigh, Wake County
3. Name of Photographer: Patricia S. Dickinson (photos A, B, C, E, G, H)
Helen Ross (photos D and F)
4. Date of photographs: March, 1997
5. Location of original negatives: HPO, NC Division of Archives and History
6. Description of Views:
 - A. House (#86), 1427 Mordecai Drive, looking west.
 - B. Neil Hester House (#134), 1426 Mordecai Drive, looking east.
 - C. Streetscape, 1300 block Mordecai Drive, west side.
 - D. House (#111), 1309 Mordecai Drive, looking west.
 - E. House (#225), 309 Poplar Street, looking north.
 - F. Boushall House (#213), 1101 Old Wake Forest Road, looking west.
 - G. House (#214), 831 Old Wake Forest Road, looking southwest.
 - H. Streetscape, 800 block of Mordecai Drive, looking southwest.



Mordecai Place
Historic District

A
1.5 MI. 13 17 S.
HENDERSON 44 N

3914
16

47'30"

3963

3962

27 MI. TO U.S. 64

3961

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mordecai Place Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 208 Delway St. N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Raleigh N/A ☐ vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27604

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephen J. Crow SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/8/00
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

182

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof slate

other wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1925

Significant Dates

ca. 1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property less than 1**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	7	1	3	7	0	0	3	9	6	3	1	4	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia R. Brown

organization N. C. State Historic Preservation Office date September 2000

street & number 4618 Mail Service Center telephone 919/733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C. zip code 27699-4618

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Q. Cameron Karchner & John Williams

street & number 208 Delway St. telephone 919/828-1010

city or town Raleigh state N. C. zip code 27604

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Mordecai Place Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Wake County, North Carolina

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

This increase in the boundary of the Mordecai Place Historic District adds the property described below to the southwest edge of the district. Visually and historically the house is part of the Mordecai Place neighborhood and was inadvertently omitted from the nomination for the district, which was listed in the National Register in 1998.

House. 208 Delway St. ca. 1925. The two-story brick-veneered house in the Colonial Revival style features a gable roof covered in slate, boxed cornices with returns, two interior end chimneys near the east gable, a two-story gabled projection on the east elevation, and a small frame, hip-roofed wing with a recessed porch (now glassed in) on the rear. The fenestration of double-hung sash windows (predominantly six-over-six) is irregular throughout. On the main façade it includes the main entrance in the east end bay and a triple window at the first story and four bays of single windows arranged in two symmetrically spaced pairs at the second story. At the main entrance, a gable-front porch supported by Tuscan columns shelters a six-panel door with sidelights. The tiled porch deck extends as a terrace across the entire main façade. Two banks of brick steps separated by a brick walk lead from the sidewalk across the terraced and landscaped front yard to the front porch.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Mordecai Place Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Wake County, North Carolina

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As explained in the 1998 National Register nomination, the Mordecai Place Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a largely intact example of the Raleigh suburbs that emerged in the early twentieth century as the capital city experienced significant growth. The district also is important under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of period revival and craftsman style houses typical of the early twentieth-century, as well as a number of larger, more distinctive architect-designed houses along the principal thoroughfare of Old Wake Forest Road.

This amendment expands the district boundary to add one property, the house at 208 Delway St., just one lot off of Old Wake Forest Road, which was inadvertently omitted from the original district nomination. Like the rest of the district, this parcel is part of the portion of the Mordecai Plantation inherited by Martha (Patsy) Mordecai, who sold off most of that land for residential development between the mid-1910s and the mid-1920s. The Mordecai Place neighborhood was developed primarily from an 88.6-acre tract sold to real estate developers Dan and Frank Allen in 1922 for the Mordecai Place subdivision. The district listed in the National Register in 1998 comprises that large tract, as well as a few other, smaller parcels sold by Patsy Mordecai, including a parcel at the south end of the district sold to Claude Denson in 1916.

The house at 208 Delway St., immediately adjacent to the Denson parcel, exhibits the handsome period revival styling of the three large houses developed by Denson but its somewhat smaller scale is more in keeping with the dwellings developed by the Allens. Visually and historically, 208 Delway St. clearly is a contributing element of the Mordecai Place neighborhood. The significance of the house at 208 Delway St. is understood within the architecture and community planning and development contexts set forth in the nomination for the Mordecai Place Historic District nomination.

Historical Background

In its association with a businessman (and his heir) throughout the district's period of significance, the house at 208 Delway St. is typical of Mordecai Place. George Little, first vice-president of Southern Railway, purchased the property from Patsy Mordecai in 1924 and built the house immediately thereafter (Wake County Deed Book 438, page 504; Wake County Map Book 1915, page 33; *City of Raleigh Directory*). George Little died in 1929 and his wife Virginia continued to reside in the house until her death in 1970 (*City of Raleigh Directories* and undated letter from owner Cameron Karcher to Jennifer Martin in N. C. State Historic Preservation Office file). Since then, the house has changed hands four times: George C. and Marjorie B. McConnell owned and occupied the house from 1971 to 1986; Jerry Moyner owned and occupied the house from 1987 to 1992; Edwin T. Bowland purchased the property in 1992; and in 1996 the current owner-occupants, Q. Cameron Karchner and John A. Williams, bought the house.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Mordecai Place Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Wake County, North Carolina

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hill Directory Co. *City of Raleigh Directory*. (Raleigh: Hill Directory Company, 1924-1950).

Karchner, Q. Cameron, and John A. Williams. Undated letter to Jennifer Martin in the files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

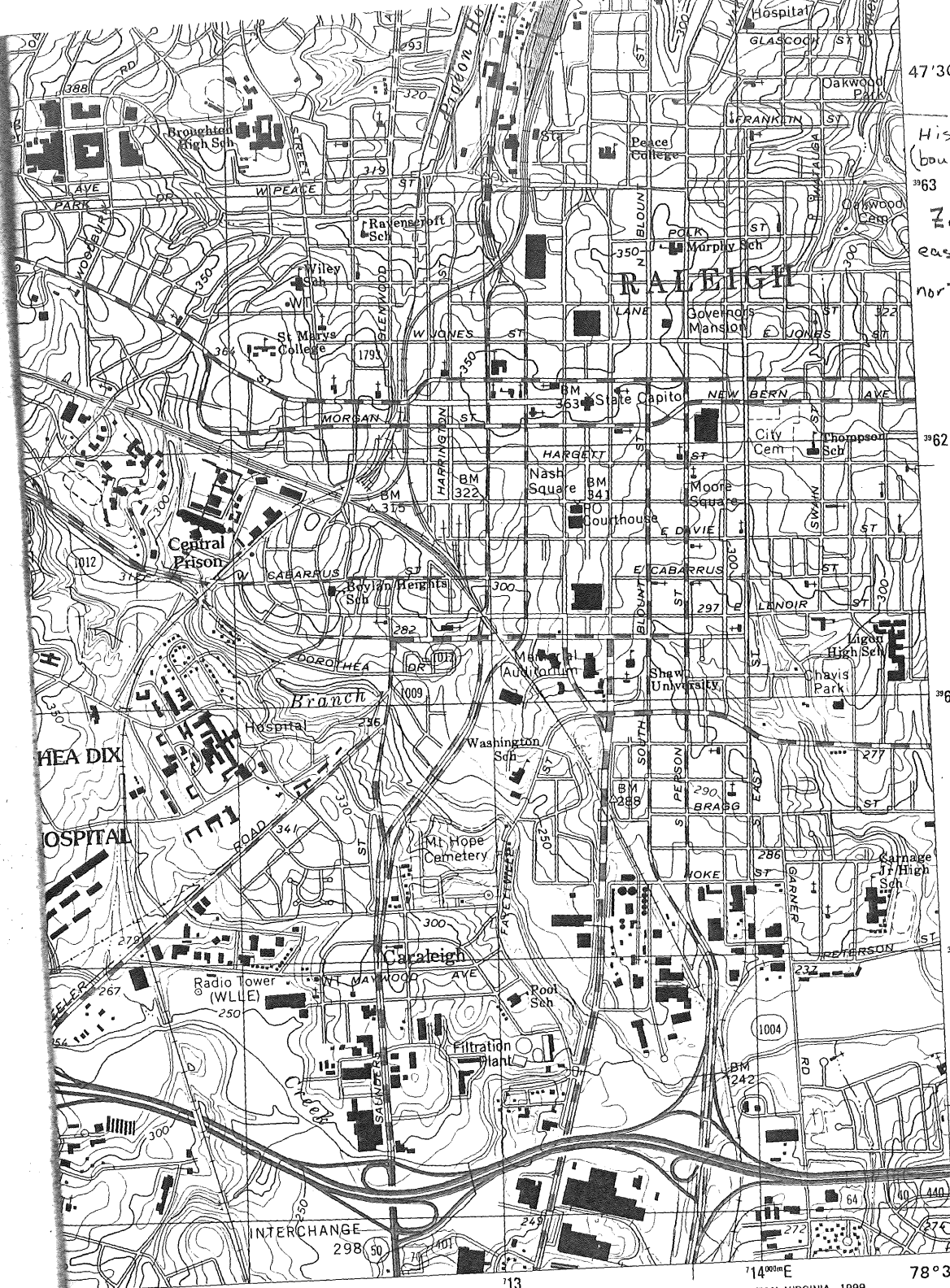
Wake County Deed and Map Books, Wake County Register of Deeds, Raleigh, North Carolina.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is all of lot 10 and very small portions of lots 11 and 12 (otherwise known as Wake County Tax Parcel No. 1704.16-62-2957) as recorded in Wake County Book of Maps 1915, page 33.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass all of the land both historically and currently associated with the house at 208 Delway St., a property that visually, architecturally, and historically is part of the Modecai Place neighborhood.



47'30"
 Mordecai Place
 Historic District
 (boundary increase)
 #63 208 Delway Street
 Zone 17
 easting: 713700
 northing: 3963140

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1999

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway hard surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

- 1 Southeast Durham
- 2 Bayleaf
- 3 Wake Forest
- 4 Cary
- 5 Raleigh East
- 6 Apex
- 7 Lake Wheeler
- 8 Garner

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

RALEIGH WEST, NC
 1993

NIMA 5255 1 SW-SERIES V842



